

THE RALEIGH NEWS

VOL. XIV--NO. 100.

RALEIGH, N. C. SUNDAY MORNING DECEMBER 29, 1878.

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

The Fertilizer Tax.

The report of the committee of able and experienced gentlemen in regard to the working of the tax upon fertilizers levied by the State, elsewhere published, contains many points of interest alike to the practical agriculturists and those citizens of the State who view with pleasure all improvements in her material condition. Prior to the passage of the law requiring the payment of the \$500 upon each brand of fertilizers brought into the State, the market was filled with many kinds whose chemical value was below par.

This week's circular of the Liverpool cotton brokers' says the staple was in fair demand, and rather stiffer. The feeling in America was better, and it would fully support the market. In a island transactions were light. Futures fluctuated, but on the whole were rather better. Near position in futures declined 1-10 d and more distant 1-10 d from the best closing price.

A tremendous fire at Hong Kong, China, has done great damage to that city. The report of the committee of able and experienced gentlemen in regard to the working of the tax upon fertilizers levied by the State, elsewhere published, contains many points of interest alike to the practical agriculturists and those citizens of the State who view with pleasure all improvements in her material condition. Prior to the passage of the law requiring the payment of the \$500 upon each brand of fertilizers brought into the State, the market was filled with many kinds whose chemical value was below par.

There existed no means of remedying this condition of affairs save in State supervision of the quality of the fertilizers sold in our borders. The value of the enactments of law in this respect is proved by its results, ascertained by the committee in the almost unanimous verdict of the farmers in all parts of the State. The ignorance which formerly existed as to the constituents of fertilizers, as well as of their values and manures, has been in the greater part dispelled by the large amount of information which the published analyses of the chemist have given the people. Questions which before had found no place in the calculations of the farmer have been brought plainly before him, and he has gained largely in kind of knowledge which is particularly necessary to his welfare. Then, too, in another way the information so disseminated in regard to the valuable components of fertilizers suitable to our own soils, has led many farmers to manufacture their own fertilizers. This is another step taken, which must make its mark. Awaiting the fullness of time, when the mail pits of the State, those gold-mine of the farmer shall be developed, and by a thorough knowledge throughout our borders of the value of the judicious and systematic use of fertilizers, home-made in greater part, North Carolina shall find opened to her farms and therefore to all her people, one more highway to the goal of prosperity.

Another point is made in the fact that this tax, which by the admission of the manufacturers is not considered at all a hardship, supports the Department of Agriculture, a department which is steadily winning its way to the summit of popular favor. The value, say, the imperative need, of such a department, are known to all who take time to reason. And when, as is now the case, the practical see a bureau whose every working is so productive of benefit, maintained without cost to the State, by means of a tax which is not felt to be onerous, they must become aware of the absence of all feeling toward it save of appreciation. The recommendation of the committee, that the tax be not abolished, will surely meet with the approval of the people of the State.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27th-	Receipts at all United States ports for the week,	192,673
Not receipts at all United States ports same week last year,	23,000	
Total receipts to this date,	2,567,248	
" " to same date last year,	2,515,775	
Exports for the week,	837,518	
" " same week last year,	120,569	
Total exports to this date,	1,354,962	
" " to same date last year,	1,067,155	
Stock at all U. S. ports,	833,577	
same time last year,	90,544	
Stock at all interior towns,	184,489	
same time last year,	155,024	
Stock at Liverpool,	534,000	
last year,	279,000	
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	257,000	

The Walking Match-O'Leary.

B. telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The walking match between O'Leary and Campana continued this morning, and will finish to-night. At 11 o'clock this morning O'Leary had footed up 364 miles; Campana, 326. Both men are pretty well matched up, Campana much more so than O'Leary, the latter taking frequent rests. It is believed possible that O'Leary will not be able to make more than 400 miles, while it is thought that Campana will not exceed 350.

Burned in Wilson.

Special Telegraph to the News.

WILSON, Dec. 26.—There was a large fire last night in the business centre of the town. Cause unknown. It caught the warehouse of A. C. Davis & Co. A large portion of the goods were saved but badly damaged.

The following are the principal losers:

E. H. Smith, stock and store; insurance for \$14,000; J. T. Barnes, two stores, \$4,000; T. Wiggins, \$2,000 on stock; A. C. Davis & Co., \$5,000 on stock; Mychal & Co., \$2,500 on stock; M. T. Myer, two stores, \$500; L. H. Fulcher, \$2,500 on stock, and A. R. Simpson, \$5,000.

Other losers are insured. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000.

Wrecked on the Virginia Coast.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape Henry reports the British steamship Tunis, bound from Galveston to Norfolk, ran ashore about two a. m., about one and a half miles south of Cape Henry light. The crew of the Life Saving Station No. 1 and this office promptly turned out to render all possible assistance. In company with the crew of the Life Saving Station we went alongside of her at daybreak. To my inquiries the captain replied he did not require any assistance at present, and expected to get off next flood tide, which was about 11 a. m. She lay in 12 feet of water, about 200 yards from shore, with wind against her favor. Private Livingston has opened the station abreast of her, and will keep up communication with the ship.

Closing a Savings Bank.

By Telegraph to the News.

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Stolen Funds Returned.

By Telegraph to the News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The pocket book lost by the Messenger of the Importers and Traders Bank yesterday was returned by mail, minus \$7,739.

Pender County.

By Telegraph to the News.

Superior Court—A Cold-Blooded Murder—Favor the Negro Law.

BURGAW, PENDER COUNTY, Dec. 26th.

Correspondence of the News.

The Superior Court of Pender adjourned a few days ago, after an arduous session, in which much business, civil and criminal, was transacted. Judge McCoy, pure, able and learned in the law, gave his opinion in a case which developed as a cold-blooded murder. Since he so worthily went upon it at the bidding of the Democratic party a few years ago, our able and eloquent Solicitor, Swift Galloway, has won golden opinions at this court from all who admire talent, learning, eloquence, undiluted devotion to the law, and the execution of the Criminal laws of North Carolina. Able already, he is one of the best Solicitors in the State, and a coming and a very promising young man in his profession.

About twenty lawyers, up on an average in attendance from this and all the surrounding counties. They all seemed to be busy but none more so than that talented and rising young lawyer and promising son of Pender, Bruce Williams, Esq. He is one of the coming men from this section of the State, and has already made his mark among the leading lawyers. The Judge assigned him to the defense of that notorious criminal Allen Mathis, whose number of felonies, including both civil and criminal, excited the deepest interest in this and other countries, because of its cold-blooded and unfeeling character. Crowds flocked here from all quarters to see and hear the trial, but on some technical grounds put forth by the defense, the trial was put off until next court. Mr. Bland, of this place, and that talented young lawyer of Clinton, Mr. Bryken, will aid Mr. Williams in the defense.

Newspaper.

SELMA, N. C., Dec. 27.

Correspondence of the News.

The Seven Spring Iron and Aluminum Mass for Sick and Nervous Headaches.

We will make any person a present of a nice \$10.00 Bible who suffers with sick or nervous headache, if they will use the "Seven Spring Mass" according to our directions, and then considerably pay their bill and not relieve it. This is a bona fide offer, and we mean what we say. We will not require any unreasonable conditions.

Address, LANDREY & LITCHFIELD, Abingdon, Va.

P. S.—Headache is the least complaint for which this remedy, the "Iron and Aluminum Mass" is efficient.

For sale by Wm. Simpson, Pescud, Lee & Co., and F. H. Heart, Raleigh, N. C.

Try "Old Hickory" sun cured tobacco if you are looking for the finest that is now manufactured. It is an exquisite chew and a great treat for those who use the weed.

W. W. Crumpler, Thir.

Minister Takes Poison—A Woman the Cause.

By Telegraph to the News.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—James A. Dixon, recently a clergyman of New Albany, Ind., attempted suicide last night at the Peabody Hotel, by taking strychnine. Several letters were found in his room, which assigned as the cause for the deed, reports of his intimacy with a young lady in New Albany. His condition is critical.

The Swiss Customs Question.

By Telegraph to the News.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Geneva to the Times says: "The Geneva Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular to the other chambers of commerce of the Confederation, inviting their cooperation in the proposed opposition to the new Federal customs tariff, and pointing out how greatly the adoption of the system of protective duties will injure the trade of Switzerland and impede its prosperity.

The Latest Washington News.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The President signed commissions of William Thompson, Consul at Southampton; John S. Mosby, at Shanghai; Harris J. Hope, at Constantinople; Geo. W. Fish, at Tunis; George, at Rio Grande; Andrew Jones, at Petersburg; A. J. Cassatt, at Toulouse; Eugene J. Ball, at Pesth; J. C. White to be Secretary of the American legation at Brazil.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury, after conference with Senator Teller, chairman of the Blaine investigating committee, and Senator Edmunds, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who framed the law of last session, appropriating \$20,000 to be used for investigations ordered by the Senate, reviewed his decision that the Teller Committee could not use any part of the appropriation of \$20,000, but adheres to his former opinion that the money cannot be used by the Teller Committee without further action of Congress.

English Cotton Trade Greatly Depressed.

By Cable to the News.

LODON, Dec. 28.—The Daily News says: "Instead of Christmas turning the tide of events or reviving the cotton trade at Blackburn, the markets have gradually dwindled and this week there has been less employment than ever. Six mills are at a standstill, though bankrupt, and others are definitely closed for three weeks. Those best versed in the cotton trade say the prospects of improvement are far from immediate. The Oldham cotton trade strike however appears to be approaching an end, as there are large numbers of operatives returning to work at the reduction of wages. It is calculated that one-half million spindles have been restarted during the past two weeks at the reduced rates.

Some Good Effects.

By Cable to the News.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Times says: "We have reason to believe that one or more of the joint stock banks in the city has decided to take up its acceptances outstanding, at 5 per cent. interest." If this be true, it is a very important reform, and the promptitude with which the step has been decided upon, demonstrates very forcibly what a salutary effect has been produced by bank failures."

A Family Necessity.

By Cable to the News.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Times says: "London, the 28th.—The times are so bad that the tax on Fertilizers has been productive of great benefit to the agricultural classes in several parts."

Inst. The analysis of Fertilizers used in the State, and the publication of the result of such analyses, enable farmers to form a more intelligent opinion as to what fertilizers are needed for their crops and what elements are needed by their land.

These analyses have checked frauds in the manufacture of fertilizers. They have improved the quality of the fertilizer, and, we may say as much as 20 or 25 per cent.

They have exposed gross frauds in some instances and enabled farmers to avoid being cheated by makers.

4th. Such publications and the very interesting reports of the Commissioners of Agriculture have, in North Carolina as in Germany, France, England and several states of the Union, been the means of creating an intelligent interest in questions of Agricultural chemistry, and spreading information about the soil and the crops.

I said this has always been a favorite idea with Fayetteville. The final point of location of the Western Railroad on the North Carolina road was kept open to enable the company to take the advantage of the best route, until the Charlotte branch at all events of the South Carolina road fixed its termination at Greensboro, and therewith the Western road fixed its location at that point also.

The road would have been completed to Greensboro but for the fact that in 1869 the road was wrested from its proprie owners and friends, by special legislation, and its management turned over to the State, and causing this long litigation.

5th. The home manufacture of Fertilizers has been stimulated. Many farmers do not buy fertilizers at hazard, but as they claim, by clothes, shoes, &c., with reference to the real value of the articles and their suitability to their needs. They try experiments more than formerly, and observing more accurately the effects on the crops.

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6th. The tax on Fertilizers is proposed to be the best mode of supporting the Department of Agriculture and its work, including not only the analysis of fertilizers, but all the important subjects which it has in charge under the able conduct of the Board of Agriculture. Abundant evidence is at hand to prove that the price of fertilizers has not been raised by the tax. Comparatively little is sold here at the same rate as in other States, and the tax is not even a revenue.

7th. At the same time the Committee report that the dissatisfaction at first experienced by some of the manufacturers has mostly died out. Many of them like the plan of having large orders made, as it saves them from the competition of dishonest and inferior articles.

This is a great State work, confined to no section, but common to the State. I do not consider that we have but two great State works, where the State has a money interest, this and the extension of the Western railroad through the counties beyond the Ridge. The State has long since lost control of the North Carolina road, to the northwestern counties, and made an appropriation of the same, and causing this long litigation.

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DAILY NEWS

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1878.
ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY
The News Building, No. 6, Martin Street

Public Roads.

Our people have been so long accustomed to jolting over rocks and ruts in summer and dragging through mud in winter, drawing half loads, wearing out vehicles and being generally inconvenienced, that they seem to have reached a point where they are never annoyed by these things, and never expect any improvement. A stranger from the North or Europe is appalled at the sight of our roads, so-called. He calculates the loss in comfort of travel, and quantity drawn over them, and writes them down as a nuisance. We have no doubt that hundreds of men have come to North Carolina for the purpose of buying land, and been deterred from doing so, by the almost impassable condition of our roads.

There is nothing which adds more to the attractiveness of a country and the comfort and convenience of a people, than properly constructed and well kept public roads.

We are free to admit that it is hardly possible for a community sparsely settled, to put and keep their roads in the condition we find them in the old and thickly settled countries of Europe or in the Northern States of the Union, but at the same time, there is no excuse for the condition we find them in North Carolina. Nor is their condition wholly due to the defectiveness of our road law. There should, however, be some change made in the present law. Under the law as it now is, we believe the overseer of the road has the right to call out the hands to work upon it as often as he may see proper, and if there were some standard or rule for him to be governed by, he might have good roads. As it is, we suppose no hand is required to work on the road more than two or three days in the year. Throughout the country you can generally tell that "next week in court" by seeing that some of the holes have been filled up with brush, and a little dirt shoveled here and there. The overseer knows he will not be indicted, if it is possible to get to court without breaking your neck. Upon a large majority of the public roads, it is entirely practicable for the people, under the present law, to have good roads, if they would work on them a reasonable number of days in the year. At first, in grading and properly constructing them, considerable time might have to be employed, but when once in a good condition, it would require very little labor to keep them so.

But how can the overseer be induced to call his men out, and keep them out long enough to do the work, and how can overseers be found who know how to build a road? So long as the overseer is allowed to exercise his own judgment as to when a road is in proper condition, and so long as men are appointed overseers, who know nothing of the principles or practice of road construction, so long will we continue in the same old way.

Our suggestion is that in every county there should be appointed a supervisor of roads, to be paid a regular salary, and whose business it shall be to inspect regularly, every public road and bridge in his county. When a new road is ordered, to accompany the jury which shall be appointed to "lay out" the road, and advise as to the proper course. Let him have authority over the road overseers, directing them how to construct their roads, and requiring them to have such amount of work done, on them as he may think proper. When a bridge is to be built or repaired, let him employ the labor and have it done, thereby saving to the county all the profit made by the contractor under the present system. Of course the man who fills the office ought to be a man of good judgment, and with some knowledge of civil engineering. An office of this kind is no experiment. It is common throughout the Northern states.

We propose, in addition, that there shall be a tax levied on all dogs, to be applied to the purposes of public roads; but upon this point we will have something to say hereafter. We only say now, let a dog tax be levied for road purposes and a whiskey tax for school purposes. By a judicious recourse to these two sources of supply we may have good roads and good schools, and when we shall have them, we will have reached a high point in genuine civilization and prosperity. Barriers now insuperable to the foreigner will be broken down, and our State, towards which nature has been so lavish in her gifts, will attract capital and enterprise from all parts of the world.

The Increase of Taxation.

In 1850 the rate of taxation levied for State purposes was 6 cents on the \$100 and 20 cents on the poll. When the Revised Code was published in 1855 the necessity of paying interest on the public debt had raised the rate to 12 cents on the \$100 and 40 cents on the poll. In 1878 we had discontinued paying interest on the public debt and cut off some of the most glaring of the extravagances inaugurated by the radicals, but the State rate of taxes was 38 cents on the \$100 and \$1.14 on the poll. The State taxes produced \$150,000 in 1850, \$279,000 in 1855 and \$600,000 in 1878. The price of cotton in 1850 was 11 cents, in 1855 it was 7 and in 1878 it was 8 cents. The area of the State has not increased and the increase in population between 1850 and 1878 has been about 25 per cent. The property in the State by reason of emancipation and depreciation is only about half as much, and the rate of taxation for State purposes, 38 cents, is more than six times as much as the 6 cents levied in 1850. Between the surrender in 1865 and the advent of the radicals to power in 1868, the rate of

State taxation was 10 cents on the \$100.

With farms being sold all over the State for taxes, (237 deeds were sent in this month by one Sheriff) it is proper to call these matters to the attention of the Legislature that they in their wisdom may devise some relief. County and city taxes have increased in the same ratio and it is inside the mark to say that the people of North Carolina pay one million dollars of State, county and city taxes more than they did 25 years ago when they had double the ability to pay. This increased tax of a million per annum is paid in addition to the heavy drain upon us by the National Government in the shape of tariffs and internal revenue. Is there any wonder that the people of North Carolina are distressed and look to the Legislature soon to assemble to reduce unsparingly the burdens that afflict them? For convenience these figures are tabulated in the State taxes. The county taxes vary in different counties but have increased more even than the State taxes.

Tax on \$100.	Tax on Poll.	Amt.	State Taxes.	Price Cotton per lb.
1850 6 cts. 20 cts. \$150,000 11 cts.				
1855 12 cts. 40 cts. 279,000 7 cts.				
1878 38 cts. 114 cts. 600,000 8 cts.				

Between 1850 and 1878 area of State the same.

Between 1850 and 1878 the population increased 25 per cent.

Between 1850 and 1878 the rates of taxation increased 600 per cent.

In Georgia the Constitution limits the Legislature, which meets only once in two years, to a session of 40 days with per diem at \$4. In South Carolina the session of the Legislature is limited to 30 days with \$5 per diem.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE.

REPORTS FROM OHIO.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.—I have sold the Vegetine for several years; and can assure you it is of my opinion that it is a good remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended. Respectfully,

J. J. BROWN,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19, 1878.

H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir—My husband uses your Vegetine for kidney complaints and finds it a great relief from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.

Respectfully,
O. H. SMITH,
Attested to by K. B. Ashfield, Druggist, cor. Eighth and Central Av. nes.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

DISEASES of the Kidneys. Bladder &c. are always unpleasant, and at times they become the most distressing and dangerous diseases. The kidneys are the organs of excretion, and diseases of the kidneys arise from impurities in the blood, causing humors which affect the body. Vegetine excels any known remedy in the world, in its power of purifying the blood, thereby causing a healthy action to all the organs of the body.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 22, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.—Dear Sir—My wife has your Vegetine or Kidney Complaint and finds it a great relief from it, so much so that she likes to keep it on hand as a beneficial tonic.

Respectfully,
A. M. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Vegetine

Kidney Complaints.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir—I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Complaint, and after the use of a few bottles of Vegetine I find myself entirely relieved. I am taking it in doses while taking the Vegetine. I will cheerfully recommend it.

Yours truly,
J. ARCHER,
No. 33½ West Sixth Street.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists

dec'd 18 cent 2w.

SHIRTS.

BEST YOU BUY THE KING OF SHIRTS

WITH PATENT SLEEVE ADJUSTER.

The best and Cheapest in the world.

ACKNOWLEDGED FACTS.

THAT they are made from the celebrated French Cloth, Extra Fine, Extra Strong and Extra Long. BODICES are three-ply and made of the BEST LINEN. They are made only by expert and experienced hands, are made in every part of the world, unsurpassed by anyone in workmanship.

Every shirt is attached to

PATENT SLEEVE ADJUSTER

which is the simplest and best invention ever known for regulating the length of the Shirt sleeve; it has only to be seen to be appreciated. No further use for Elastics, &c.

Every Shirt Complete in Itself.

We guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction in make fit and quality, or money refunded.

Try them and be convinced.

Manufactured expressly for and for sale only by

J. P. GULLEY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OTTERS, CLAMS, WILLY POWLS,
&c. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

nov 1-6m

E. F. MANSON & CO.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

W. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OTTERS, CLAMS, WILLY POWLS,
&c. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

nov 1-6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

WALTER CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

RALEIGH, N. C.

Practices in the State and Federal Courts

Collections made in any part of the State.

Office in Bagley Building, corner Fayette

ville and Martin Streets.

dec'd 9-18

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the sur-

passing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For 24

months can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S

KATHAIRON.

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

BESIDES being the best hair dressing produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the old follicles are not destroyed.

It annually restores these seeming miracu-

lous effects.

FAIR SPECIMEN.

Has been entirely laid for several years, continually, I suppose. I use a few bottles of Kathairon, and to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

JOHN L. D

PATT ON EDUCATION.

A Common Sense View.
This is the age of platitude. We have at all sides, but especially in politics, a large assortment of solemn men, who know no facts as discovered. They remain more or less in a daze, and make up their "who, who, who?" of times, and each time with a placid and conclusive solemnity and sometimes contradiction. [Laughter.]

CORPORATION SCHOOLS.
On these fearless souls we have a large class who believe that humanity is a mere act of coffee-mill, with a crank, and if they can only get hold of the crank and turn it roundly, all the cog-wheel of man will move, one into the other, and a valuable product be ground out. This crank, with some, is a certain form of religion; with others temperance. Not long since a million of men were killed to demonstrate that the end of personal slavery was the great thing to proceed or fetch on the nation. To-day we learn that in passing from personal servitude to class servitude we have not advanced one step. [Applause.]

I suppose the reason that certain men are called "ranky" is that their insanity originates in their infatuation to see the crack by the turning of which all humanity is to be regulated. [Laughter.]

Just now our popular crank is the common schools. Now under me, I have no wish to underrate the importance of popular education; I am only protesting against its abuse.

In the first place it is a delusion of the masses which tells us that through this process the poor man secures a free education for his children. It is believed that we have discovered a plan by which John Smith, having viciously large possessions, but no children, is forced to educate the offspring of Jacob Thomas, who has viciously a large family and no property.

This is a falsehood to begin with. For thousand years the ingenuity of man has been tested to discover some process by which property shall be taxed, and we are nearer a solution of that problem to day than when we began. Labor pays all. Your "be it east or siteth" through the upper structure to rest solidly on the foundation. We have interest on money and rents and so long as we have imitators and rents labor will pay the burrds. The State seeks to fix on values. From this we see that the poor man not only pays for the education of his own children, but the children of the rich.

[Applause.] And now I can hear an owl in his tree say, "Who! who! who!" [Laughter.] And he quite deserves it. He is so respectable we put him in the Senate—we place him on the Supreme Bench, and we look up to them living, and build monuments to them when dead. It is said that a man is not born in the woods to be snared by an owl. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the man in the woods that is subject to that alarm. [Rounds of laughter.]

It is said that a free people, to retain their freedom, must be educated. The fathers of the republic, who, strange to say, were not very wise men and women. And why? because we have born them now in Ohio—our fathers said that the self-government they inaugurated was based on the virtue and intelligence of the people. We omit the virtue. It has been omitted these many years. [Applause.] Tweed, when he, through a series of casualties, found himself in prison, wrote "statesman" after his name, as his avocation. By omitting virtue from our teachings we made the statesman Tweed possible. Had he been able to write "Christian statesman" he would have gone to the ministry, but to the presidency. [Applause.]

No, for the life of me, I cannot see why teaching a boy reading, writing and arithmetic makes him a good boy. Vice is not confined to the ignorant. If Brothers Talmage, Beecher and Ingalls are correct, there is more vice among the educated classes than among the ignorant. I think so, for the educated classes can afford it. There is no greater restraint on vicious indulgence than poverty. Old Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward, once said that uneducated intellect was educated vice. He might as well have said that unbaked dough was baked indigestion. However, he illustrated his theory by educating Henry Ward. Brother Beecher may be saved through his genius, but I would not like to undertake his virtue. [Laughter.]

It is not a lack of information that the criminal can plead in mitigation of damages. The moral code is very brief, and its precepts can be counted on your fingers. It is familiar to all. Nay, the vilest thief in your jail knows more of theology to-day than did St. Paul when on earth. Does the mere fact of knowledge restrain any one? I think not; but the owl goes on hooting. [Applause.]

A Word Above Vance.
Nottolk Landmark.

The time is close at hand when North Carolina will elect a Senator, and we trust our good friends in the Old North State will not think us obtrusive if we venture to say a word on this subject. Our apology—if one be needed—is found in the fact that we have a very large circle of readers in that state, who expect us from time to time to discuss matters in which they are interested. But there is a broader ground still on which we may plant ourselves. It concerns the whole South, our strongest and best men, and in the State of North Carolina we are evidently fitted for the place. Indeed, North Carolina owes it to herself to send her able Governor to Washington, so that the stone which the Radical builders once rejected may become the head of the corner. The time was when our masters in Washington said that North Carolina should not do honor to her gifted son, and now that circumstances have changed this should not be forgotten. It cannot be necessary, however, to discuss this, or to call attention to the example of the state, for whom he has done so much, and upon whom he has reflected no little honor in his brilliant career. Nor do we think it required to discuss the peculiar manner in which he was sacrificed on a previous occasion by a combination with the people of Carolina condemned with one voice. No. We rest our advocacy of Vance on his special fitness for the place. We want him, on behalf of the whole South, to stand ready when Blaine, or any other great man, comes to the white satins and rince humeur to puncture, with his wit, the inflated rhetoric of Conkling when he assails this section; and to carry into the Senate those peculiar gifts of which make him a power wherever he appears. Perhaps Vance, outside a comparatively limited circle, is less known than any really able man the country has produced. Outside of Eastern Virginia, his own State, South Carolina and Georgia, he is rather known for his exuberant humor than for his solid ability. But,

in fact, Vance is so complete a man in his varied gifts that he is equal to any emergency, and would go into the Senate prepared to illuminate any great question with philosophical thought, or scintillating humor, according to the necessities of the occasion. Such, in brief compass, is our opinion of his intellectual qualities, and to these he adds a personal record which entitles him to the respect and support of all his fellow-citizens.

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